

Kitsap County

Healthy Youth Survey

TOBACCO & VAPOR PRODUCT USE

Fact Sheet



Year: 2018

Grade: 6

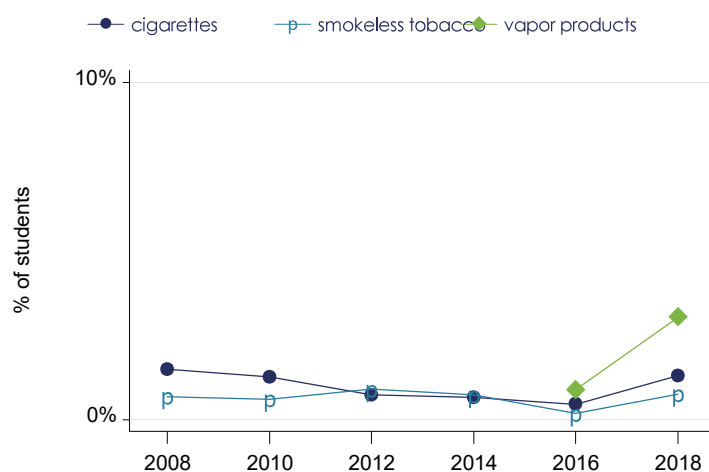
Gender: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 2,077

BACKGROUND

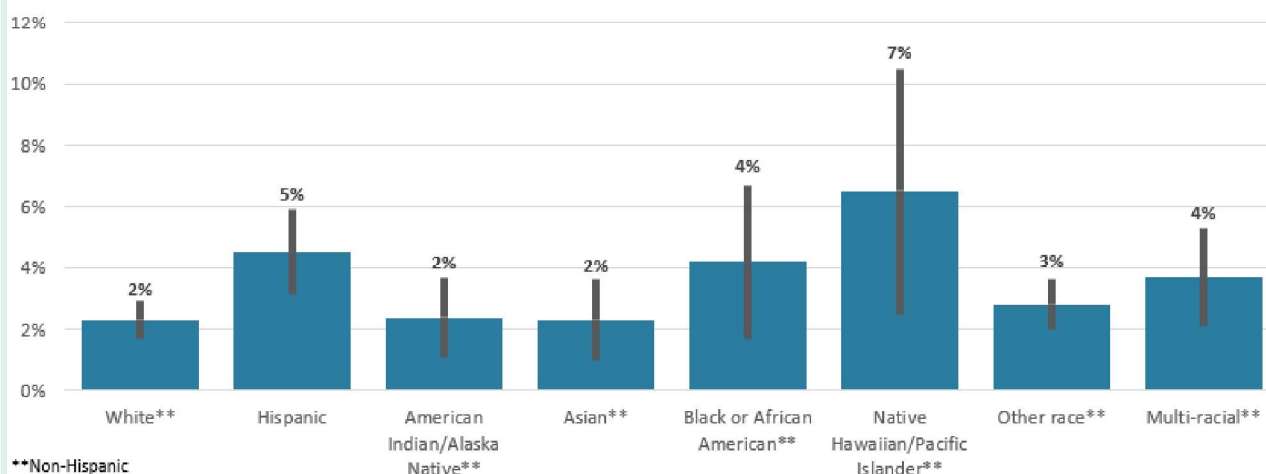
- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in Washington.
- Preventing youth initiation of tobacco and other nicotine use is critical to stem the tide of tobacco-related mortality, morbidity, and economic costs.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start using tobacco than adults; nearly 9 out of 10 adults who smoke started by age 18.
- 104,000 Washington youth alive today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking.
- The emergence of vapor products (also called electronic cigarettes) has raised serious concern. Nicotine use can adversely affect brain development.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders. The nicotine in vapor products can prime young brains for tobacco use and addiction to other drugs.

Current (past 30-day) use trends, grade 6



Prevalence	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
cigarettes	1% ± 1	1% ± 0	1% ± 0	1% ± 0	0% ± 0.3	1% ± 0*
smokeless tobacco	1% ± 0	1% ± 1	1% ± 1	1% ± 0	0% ± 0.2*	1% ± 0*
vapor products	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/A	1% ± 0	3% ± 1*

Statewide current [past 30-day] vapor product use and race/ethnicity, grade 6



Among 6th grade students, vaping varies by race and ethnicity. The highest rates of vaping are reported among Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders and Hispanics students. However, rates for some of these race/ethnicity sub-groups can vary widely.

missing codes

S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools;
 N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
 N/A = question was not asked of this grade;

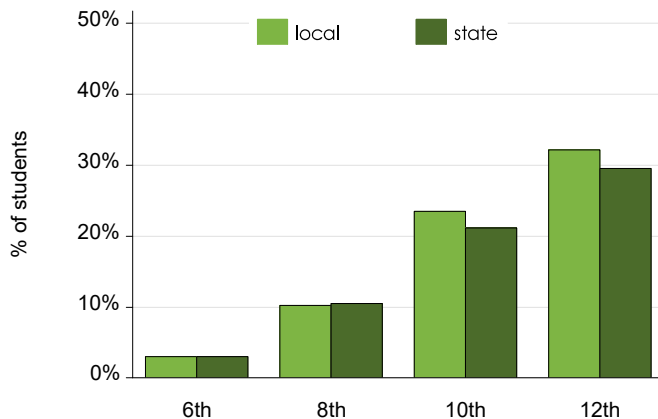
prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as± or black bar |)

*indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

results generated at askhys.net on 03/13/2019

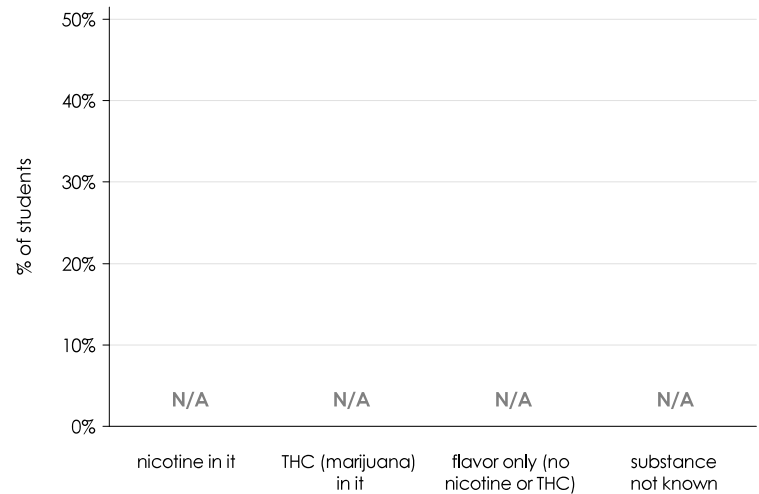
- Vapor products are the most common nicotine product used by youth.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start tobacco use than adults: 4 out of 5 smokers started during adolescence. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people.
- The minimum age of purchase for tobacco and vapor products is 18, but youth can get these products from their older friends and classmates.
- In 2016, Washington State passed a Vapor Products law, establishing a statewide licensing system and important protections to reduce illegal youth access to vapor products. This law applies to any vapor product, whether or not it contains nicotine.

Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades



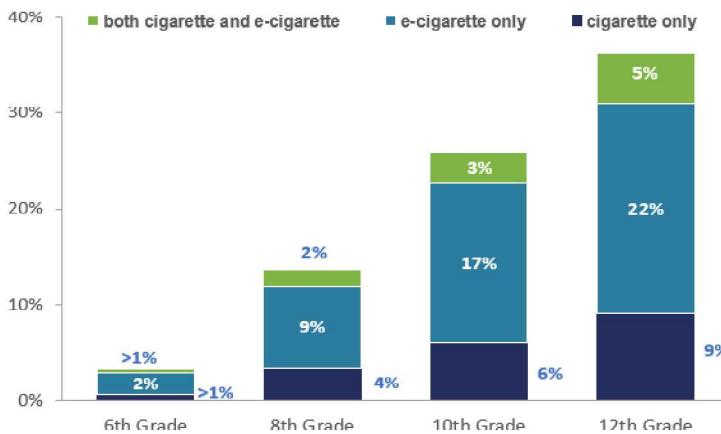
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	3% ±1	10% ±2	23% ±3	32% ±3
state	3% ±1	10% ±1	21% ±3	30% ±3

Reported substance "vaped" among current (30-day) vapor product users, Grade 6

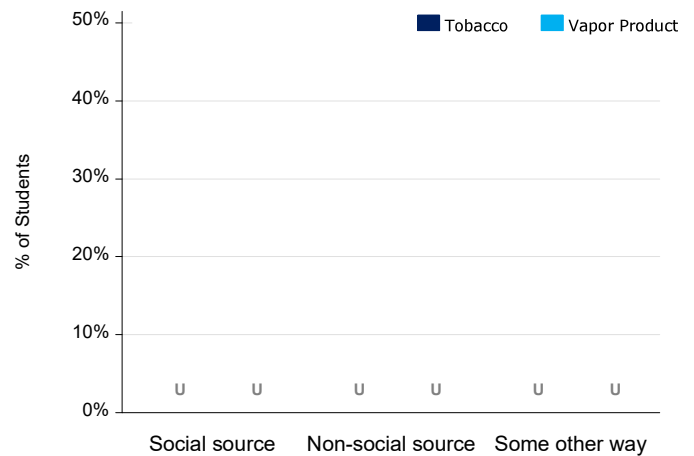


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Statewide prevalence of past 30 day e-cigarette, cigarette and use of both among youth by grade



Source of tobacco and vapor products among those who use them, Grade 6



**Social sources include: giving money to someone, "bumming", from a person 18 or older, and taking from a store or family. Non-social sources include buying from a store, the internet, or a vending machine.

MORE INFORMATION...

- Through key partnerships, the Tobacco and Vapor Product Prevention and Control Program addresses youth access to tobacco and the growth in the use of electronic cigarettes and vapor products in Washington State. Find out more here: www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Tobacco
- For help quitting tobacco and other nicotine use, teens can call 1-800-QUIT-NOW to anonymously enroll in a free youth support program. They can also text "QUIT" to 202-804-9884 to enroll in a text message program for vaping cessation.
- For 24-hour help with mental health, substance abuse, and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.warecoveryhelpline.org.
- E-cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. (2016, December). Retrieved from https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/2016_SGR_Fact_Sheet_508.pdf

Kitsap County

Healthy Youth Survey

TOBACCO & VAPOR PRODUCT USE

Fact Sheet



Year: 2018

Grade: 8

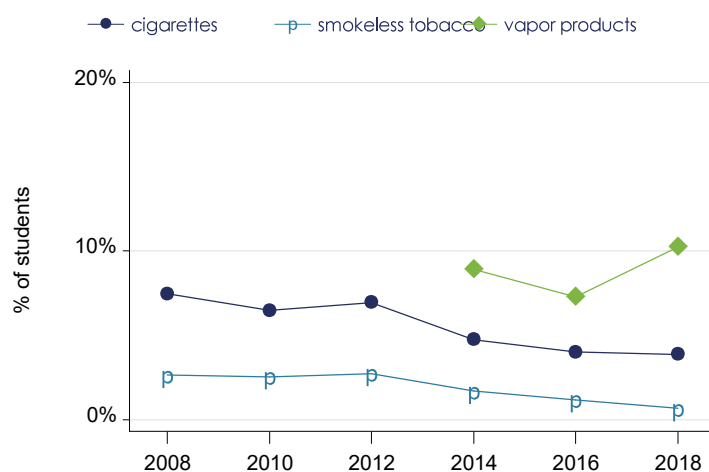
Gender: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 1,833

BACKGROUND

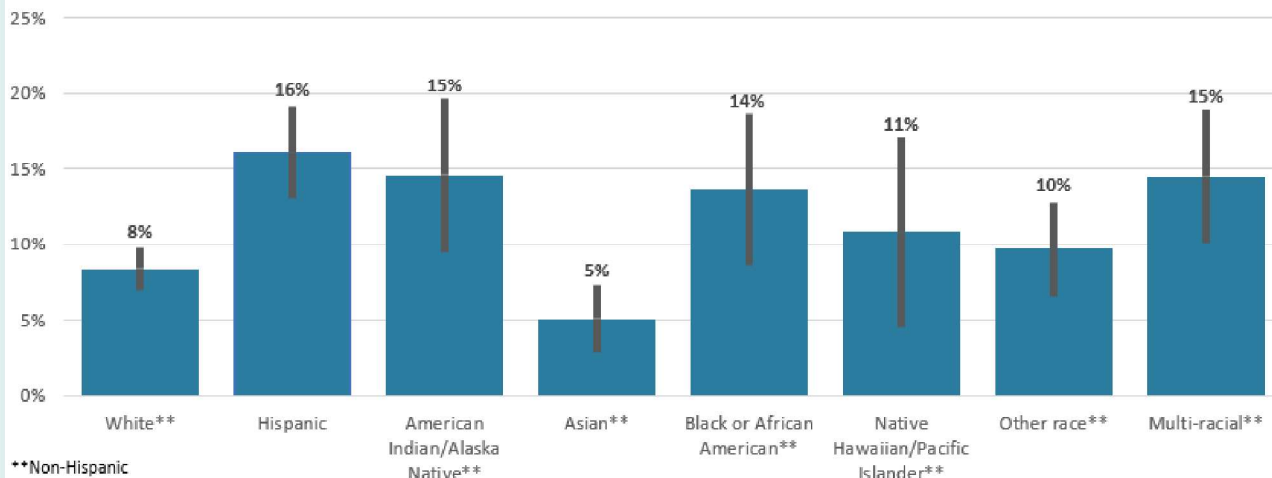
- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in Washington.
- Preventing youth initiation of tobacco and other nicotine use is critical to stem the tide of tobacco-related mortality, morbidity, and economic costs.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start using tobacco than adults; nearly 9 out of 10 adults who smoke started by age 18.
- 104,000 Washington youth alive today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking.
- The emergence of vapor products (also called electronic cigarettes) has raised serious concern. Nicotine use can adversely affect brain development.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders. The nicotine in vapor products can prime young brains for tobacco use and addiction to other drugs.

Current (past 30-day) use trends, grade 8



Prevalence	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
cigarettes	7% ±1	6% ±1	7% ±1	5% ±1*	4% ±1	4% ±1
smokeless tobacco	3% ±1	3% ±1	3% ±1	2% ±1	1% ±1	1% ±1
vapor products	N/S	N/S	N/S	9% ±2	7% ±2	10% ±2*

Statewide current (past 30-day) vapor product use and race/ethnicity, grade 8



**Non-Hispanic

Among 8th grade students, vaping varies by race and ethnicity. The highest rate of vaping is reported among Hispanics and the lowest is among Non-Hispanic Asian students. However, rates for some of these race/ethnicity sub-groups can vary widely.

missing codes

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 N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
 N/A = question was not asked of this grade;

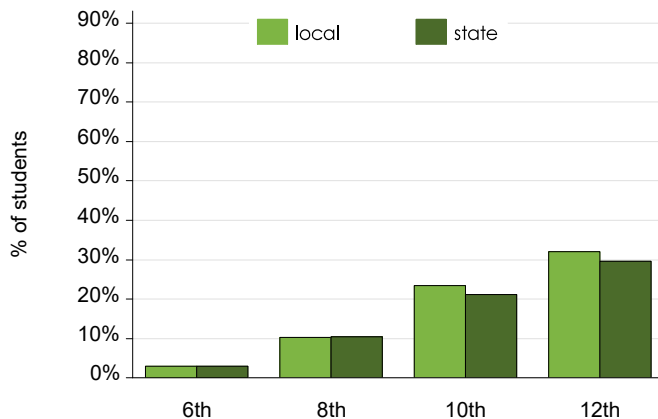
prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as± or black bar |)

*indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

results generated at askhys.net on 03/13/2019

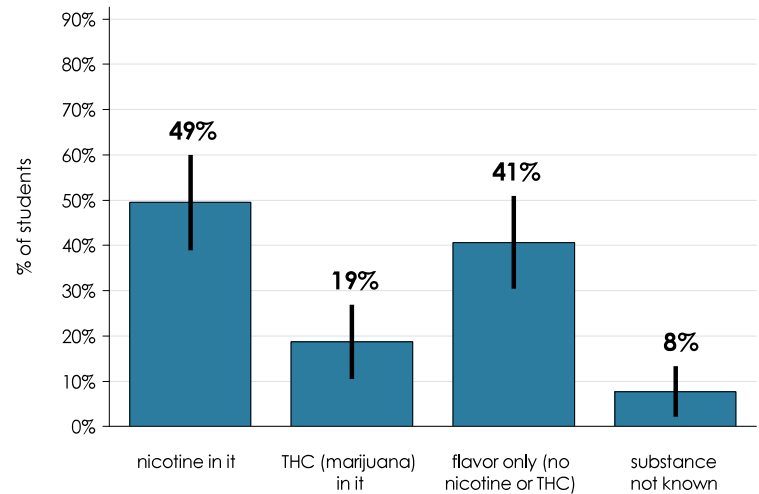
- Vapor products are the most common nicotine product used by youth.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start tobacco use than adults: 4 out of 5 smokers started during adolescence. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people.
- The minimum age of purchase for tobacco and vapor products is 18, but youth can get these products from their older friends and classmates.
- In 2016, Washington State passed a Vapor Products law, establishing a statewide licensing system and important protections to reduce illegal youth access to vapor products. This law applies to any vapor product, whether or not it contains nicotine.

Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades



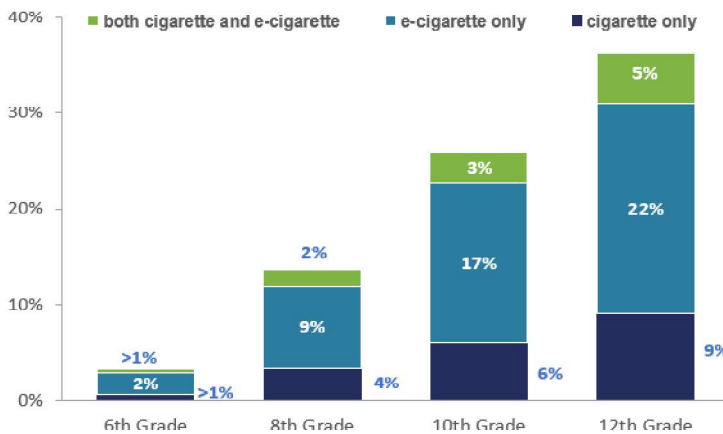
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	3% ±1	10% ±2	23% ±3	32% ±3
state	3% ±1	10% ±1	21% ±3	30% ±3

Reported substance "vaped" among current (30-day) vapor product users, Grade 8

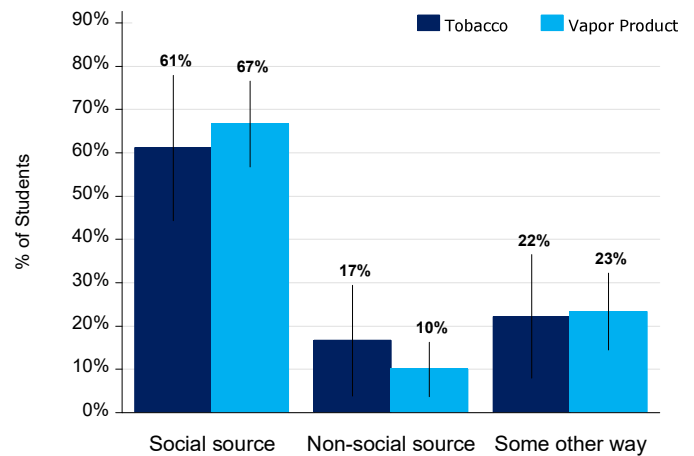


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Statewide prevalence of past 30 day e-cigarette, cigarette and use of both among youth by grade



Source of tobacco and vapor products among those who use them, Grade 8



**Social sources include: giving money to someone, "bumming", from a person 18 or older, and taking from a store or family. Non-social sources include buying from a store, the internet, or a vending machine.

MORE INFORMATION...

- Through key partnerships, the Tobacco and Vapor Product Prevention and Control Program addresses youth access to tobacco and the growth in the use of electronic cigarettes and vapor products in Washington State. Find out more here: www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Tobacco
- For help quitting tobacco and other nicotine use, teens can call 1-800-QUIT-NOW to anonymously enroll in a free youth support program. They can also text "QUIT" to 202-804-9884 to enroll in a text message program for vaping cessation.
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TOBACCO & VAPOR PRODUCT USE

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Year: 2018

Grade: 10

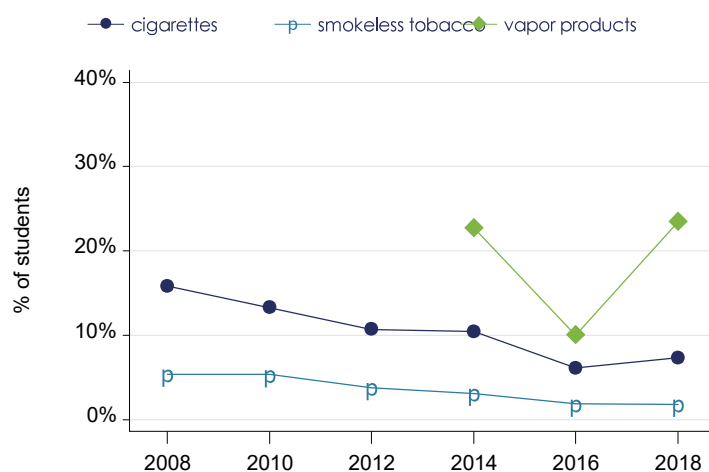
Gender: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 2,014

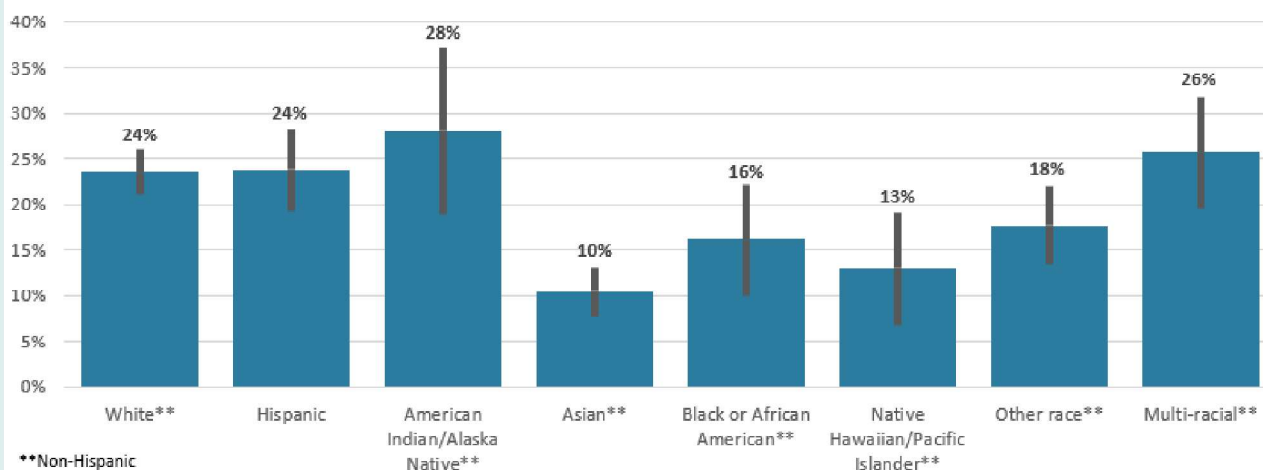
BACKGROUND

- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in Washington.
- Preventing youth initiation of tobacco and other nicotine use is critical to stem the tide of tobacco-related mortality, morbidity, and economic costs.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start using tobacco than adults; nearly 9 out of 10 adults who smoke started by age 18.
- 104,000 Washington youth alive today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking.
- The emergence of vapor products (also called electronic cigarettes) has raised serious concern. Nicotine use can adversely affect brain development.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders. The nicotine in vapor products can prime young brains for tobacco use and addiction to other drugs.

Current (past 30-day) use trends, grade 10



Statewide current [past 30-day] vapor product use and race/ethnicity, grade 10



Among 10th grade students, vaping varies by race and ethnicity. The highest rate of vaping is reported among Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native and the lowest is among Non-Hispanic Asian students. However, rates for some of these race/ethnicity sub-groups can vary widely.

missing codes

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 N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
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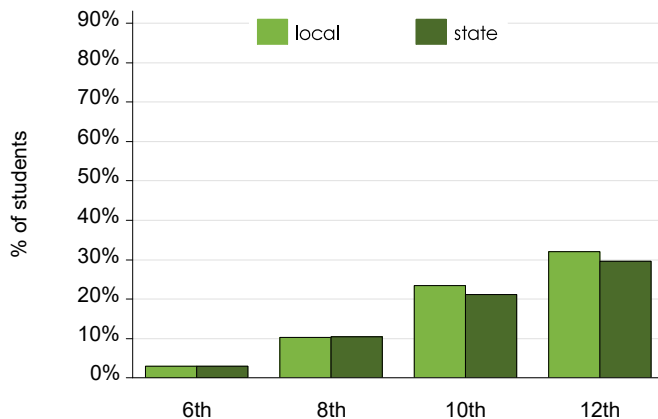
prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as± or black bar |)

*indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

results generated at askhys.net on 03/13/2019

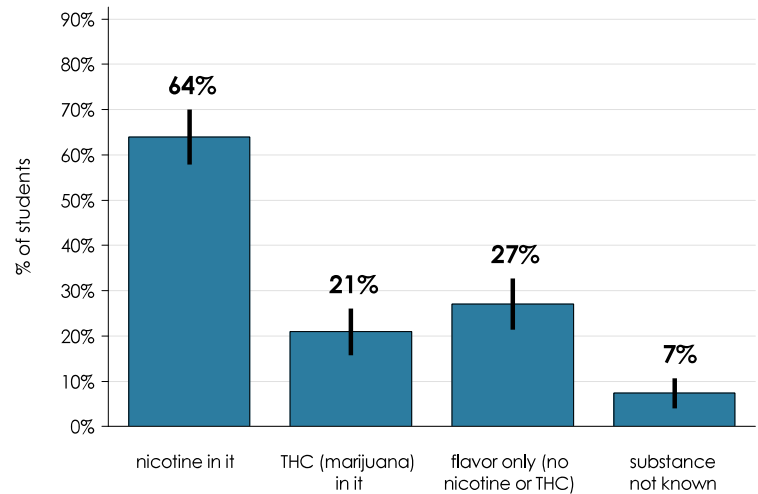
- Vapor products are the most common nicotine product used by youth.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start tobacco use than adults: 4 out of 5 smokers started during adolescence. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people.
- The minimum age of purchase for tobacco and vapor products is 18, but youth can get these products from their older friends and classmates.
- In 2016, Washington State passed a Vapor Products law, establishing a statewide licensing system and important protections to reduce illegal youth access to vapor products. This law applies to any vapor product, whether or not it contains nicotine.

Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades



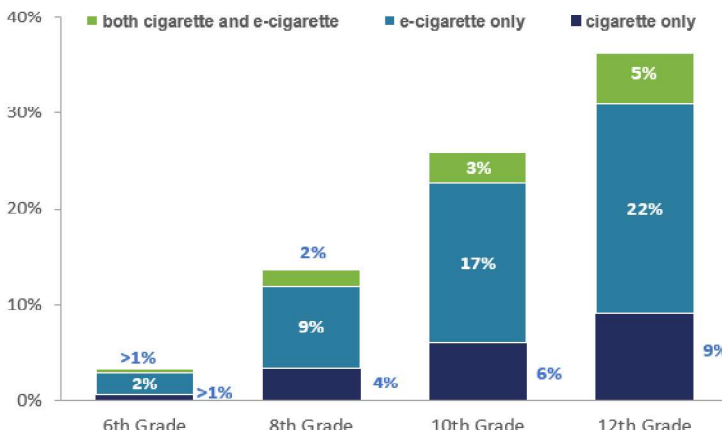
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	3% ±1	10% ±2	23% ±3	32% ±3
state	3% ±1	10% ±1	21% ±3	30% ±3

Reported substance "vaped" among current (30-day) vapor product users, Grade 10

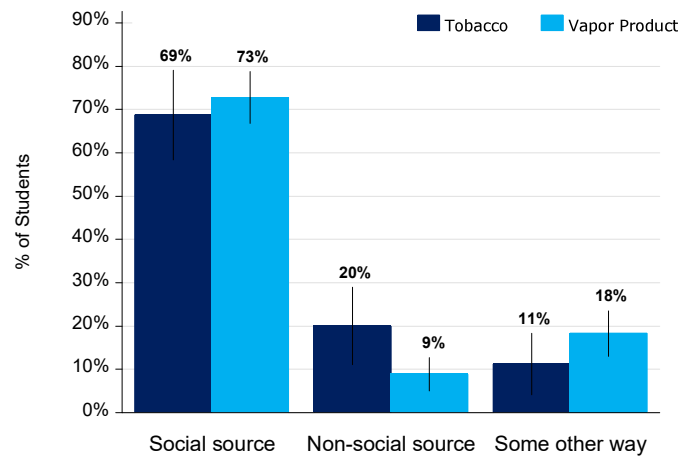


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Statewide prevalence of past 30 day e-cigarette, cigarette and use of both among youth by grade



Source of tobacco and vapor products among those who use them, Grade 10



**Social sources include: giving money to someone, "bumming", from a person 18 or older, and taking from a store or family. Non-social sources include buying from a store, the internet, or a vending machine.

MORE INFORMATION...

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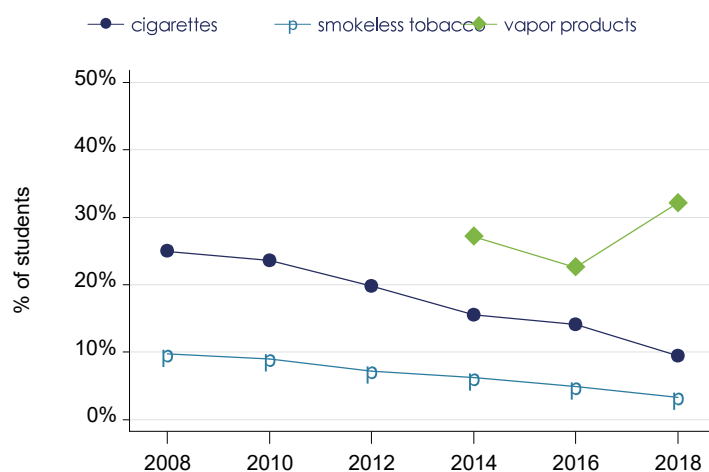


Year: 2018 Grade: 12 Gender: All Number of Students Surveyed: 1,437

BACKGROUND

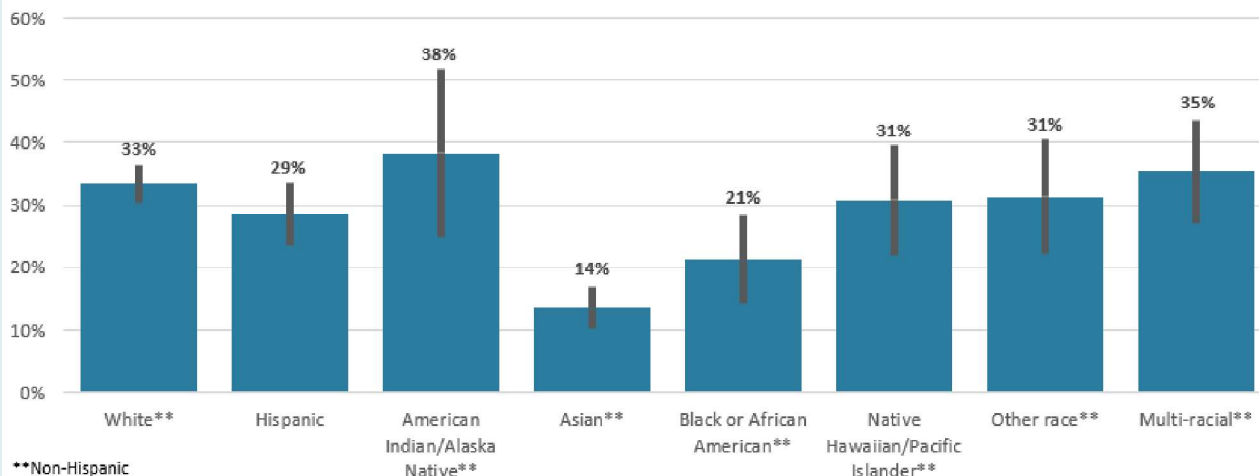
- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in Washington.
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- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start using tobacco than adults; nearly 9 out of 10 adults who smoke started by age 18.
- 104,000 Washington youth alive today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking.
- The emergence of vapor products (also called electronic cigarettes) has raised serious concern. Nicotine use can adversely affect brain development.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders. The nicotine in vapor products can prime young brains for tobacco use and addiction to other drugs.

Current (past 30-day) use trends, grade 12



Prevalence	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
cigarettes	25% ±2	24% ±2	20% ±2*	16% ±2*	14% ±2	9% ±2*
smokeless tobacco	10% ±1	9% ±1	7% ±1	6% ±2	5% ±2	3% ±1
vapor products	N/S	N/S	N/S	27% ±3	23% ±3*	32% ±3*

Statewide current [past 30-day] vapor product use and race/ethnicity, grade 12



Among 12th grade students, vaping varies by race and ethnicity. The highest rate of vaping is reported among Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native and the lowest is among Non-Hispanic Asian students. However, rates for some of these race/ethnicity sub-groups can vary widely.

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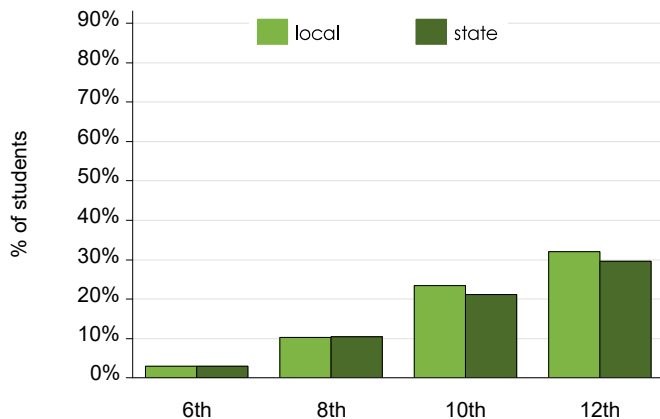
prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as± or black bar |)

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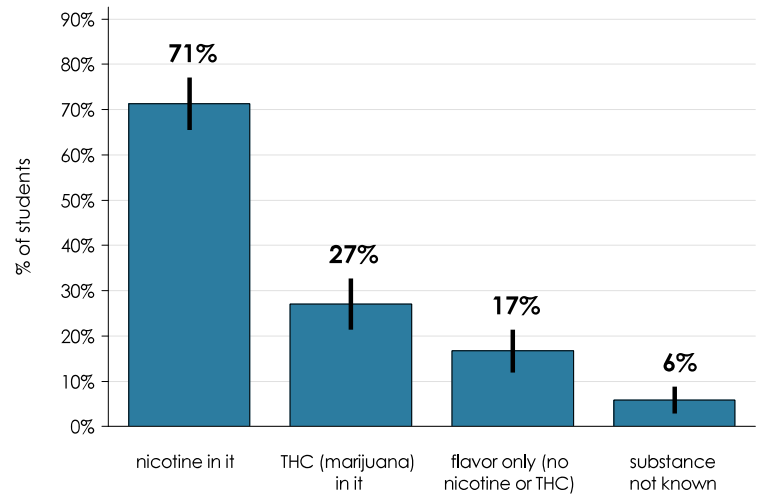
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- The minimum age of purchase for tobacco and vapor products is 18, but youth can get these products from their older friends and classmates.
- In 2016, Washington State passed a Vapor Products law, establishing a statewide licensing system and important protections to reduce illegal youth access to vapor products. This law applies to any vapor product, whether or not it contains nicotine.

Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades



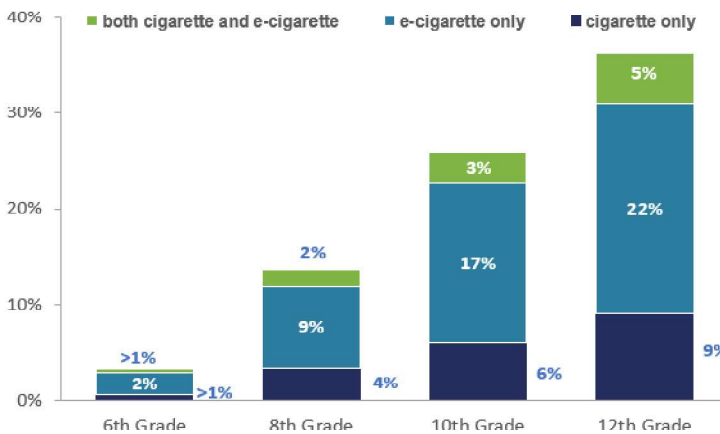
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	3% ±1	10% ±2	23% ±3	32% ±3
state	3% ±1	10% ±1	21% ±3	30% ±3

Reported substance "vaped" among current (30-day) vapor product users, Grade 12

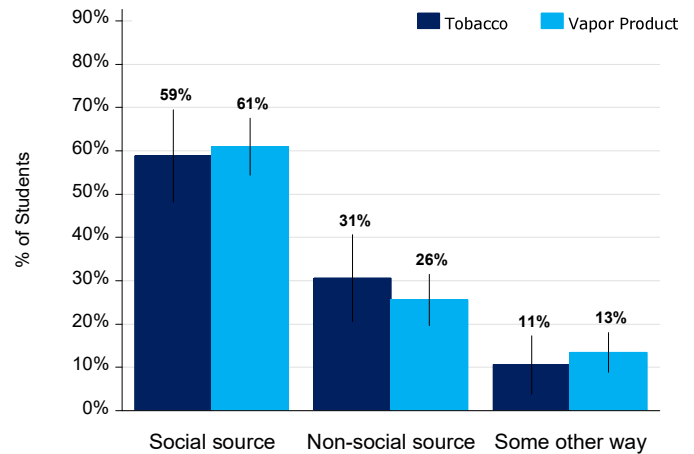


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Statewide prevalence of past 30 day e-cigarette, cigarette and use of both among youth by grade



Source of tobacco and vapor products among those who use them, Grade 12



**Social sources include: giving money to someone, "bumming", from a person 18 or older, and taking from a store or family. Non-social sources include buying from a store, the internet, or a vending machine.

MORE INFORMATION...

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